BY HUGH WILSON.

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THE INAUGURATION BALL.

How it was Held in the New

Pension Building,

Details of the Decorations and the

Festivities.

The ball which inaugurated President

Cleveland's entrance into the White House

was held in the immense new Pension build-

DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSION BUILDING.

The building is a great structure, two New

York blocks long and more than one block

wide, and is the largest that has ever been

used for such a purpose. An immense Ro-

man palace, with its walls surrounding an in-

terior courtyard and all its apartments di-

rectly communicating with the outside air

and light, is the main idea of the plan of the

building. There are no halls in the build-

Two tiers of galleries run around the court,

by which access is gained to the rooms, and

these galleries, with their Ionic and Doric

columns, add to the effect of the hall. In

each front of the building there is a brick

staircase, which leads into a landing on each

story, and thence to the galleries looking into

the interior hall, all the rooms having en-

trances from the galleries. As the rooms oc-

cupy the entire width of each side of the

building they are open to the light and air on

DECORATIONS OF THE BALL ROOM.

Inside the contrast with the unfurnished

exterior was all the brighter. The great hall

was brilliant with the gleam of electricity

that flashed back again from ten thousand

pyramid of tropical plants rose high above the gallery, and the eight great columns which almost divided the hall were complete-ly hidden by wreaths of cedar and smilex twined in seventing curves with sorays of

Opposite the big mirror a beautiful Jap-

anese canopy of flowers, twelve feet high, formed a luxurious retreat, surrounded by a great horseshoe. There the President's chair,

great horseshoe. There the Fresident's chair, a rest of roses, the prettiest floral design in the hall, was placed. Beside the lavish decorations which made parts of the ball-room real conservatories. There were seven large set pieces representing the different executive departments of the government. These were eight feet in diameter.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At 11 o'clock President Cleveland's coach

both sides instead of on one side.

ing in Washington.

Fidelity. So long ago! It seems but yesterday

We stood beneath the quivering stars to He hopeful as a man, my woman heart

Faint, with foreboding. "Love," I hear him "Let you bright stars be witness while away That I am true, for doubting doth impart

A pain more grievous than the passing smart Of separation." I am old and gray, But still I wait and watch the stars at night. I scarce can hope, I have no voice for prayer. I cease to dream his form doth glad my sight, I only love and trust. The stars are there And he is true. And love will reunite

Our sunder'd souls, or here or everywhere.

E. G. Cheverton in the Current. DARK DAYS

HUGH CONWAY, Author of " Called Back."

CHAPTER V.—A WHITE TOMB From the moment when the true state of Philippa's mind flashed upon me, to the moment when I left her sleeping that heavy sleep, I had little time to think of any thing else than the best means of saving her life, and, if possible, her reason. True, throughout the whole of my operations to greatest fear was that she would, upon effect this end, a dim sort of horror pervaded me--a recollection of the ghastly object which lay on the road- act she had accomplished. It was the side, some three miles from us; but it | fear of this which made me wish that was not until I turned from my patient's door that the terrible situation in which she was placed presented Itself to me in all its dread entirely. Half broken-hearted, I threw myself Now and again I glanced from the

wearily into my chair, and covered my face with my hands. What was to be done? To-morrow morning the body would be found. I able to reach town; if he did so, would felt certain that when inquiry was made suspicion would at once point to have a woman's aid. The presence toward Philippa. Mrs. Wilson knew of her starting from home in the evening, alone and on foot. She knew, moreover, that Sir Mervyn Ferrand was her husband; that he had ill-used her. She would most certainly know to whom Philippa had fled. It did not follow that because I was ignorant | youd any I had in my experience seen as to who were my neighbors they knew nothing about me. At any rate, ics, rendered me very uneasy. William, my man, would know the shall, I am sure, scarcely be credited truth. So far as I could see, to-morrow, when I say that Philippa's unconciousor by the latest, the next day Philippa ness lasted for sixteen hours-from would be arrested for the crime. half-past nine at night to half-past one Most probably, I should also be includd in the arrest. For that I seemed ю care nothing; except that it might and determined to take some steps

hinder me from helping my poor girl.

Any hope of removing Philippa—
there, put it in plain words—any hope
there, put it in plain words—any hope
to wards arousing her.

But I was spared the She stirred on the country in the country of flight, for days, even weeks, was turned languidly on the pillow. Her can be in such cases, the girl must be again. She looked at me in a dazed kept in seclusion and quiet for at least manner, not at first seeming to know Once more I looked out int a fortnight or three weeks. I groaned me, or to understand why I was near as I thought of what would happen if her, or where she was. A prey to down. fore the magistra'es, accused of the and waited until she spoke. awful crime. From that moment until the day of her death she would be inseemed to leave her. Her eyes rested

Yet what help was there for it? "Basil," she, said, faintly, but in a tone
The moment the deed is known—the of surprise, "you here,! Where am 1?" moment Mrs. Wilson learns that Sir Mervyn Ferrand has been found shot roof," I said. through the heart, she will let it be known that Lady Ferrand is at hand; deep sigh. Then she closed her eyes, and Lady Ferrand, who has been pas- and once more seemed to sleep. sing under the name of Mrs. Farmer, will be sought and found. And then to me too great a mercy to expect that

-and then! Even if she did not die at onceeven if she recovered-oh, the shame of the trial! No jury could or would she met Sir Mervin Ferrand on the convict her; but for Philippa, my queen, road. I was almost trembling with to stand in the dock, to plead for her excitement. I was longing to realy life. To know that, whether convicted know in what state her mind was. Beor acquitted, the deed was done by her. sides, I thought she had slept as long To know that all England is talking as was good for her. I took her hands of her wrongs and her vengeance. and called her by name. Horrible! Horrible! It shall never be. Rather will I give her a draught of opium heavy enough to close her eyes | like to me. They conveyed no reproach. forever. There will be plenty more of

the drug left for me! Fool that I was! Why did I do things by halves! Why for her sake did I not hide the dead man where none would find him? Why did I not rife get better soon." his pockets, so that suspicion should have pointed to a vulgar murderer; some one who had killed him for mere plunder? Why did I not, at least, destroy any letters or papers which were such horrible things." about him? Indentification might then have been rendered difficult, and perhaps been delayed for weeks. In

that time I might have saved her. Why do I not do this now? I started to my feet; then sank back into feetly sane. I could have cried for joy my chair. No; not even for Philippa's as I heard her faint but collected words. sake could I go again to that spot. I ventured to hope that I had before If I did so, I should return as mad as me one of those very rare cases -such

e is now. Not being able to bring myself to as yet met with-where the patient adopt the gruesome alternative, I could do nothing, save wait events—nothing, at least, to avert the consenical symptoms. If this were so with quences of her delirious act.

But for her something must be done. to be permanent, I knew that a few How could she in her frenzied state, be weeks, careful nursing and judicious left here-her only companions two treatment might quite restore her to men? Nurses must be at once pro- health. Even as this comforting cured. I summoned William, and told thought came to me, I remembered him he must go to London by the first the peril in which she stood. To-mortrain in the morning.

William would have received my in- I dreaded might happen, and sweep structions to go to the Antipodes with away all the good the narcotic had done imperturbability. He merely expressed her. a doubt asto whether any one would be able to get to London to-morrow on feetly quiet. I gave her some refreshaccount of the snow. I walked to the window and looked out. The night was still one mad whirl

of snow-flakes. The window-panes were half covered by such as managed to find a resting-place there. As I watched what I could see of the wild keep from invading her mind. white dance, I found myself thinking that by now that dead man on the The light faded, and another night beroad must be covered an inch-must have lost shape and outline. I shivered as I turned away.

"They are sure to keep the line to dom as possible. I feared that her seetown open," I said. "If you can get o Roding, you can get to London." last night, and that recollections so "Oh, I can get to Roding right awakened might destroy all the good

enough!" said William. Then I told him what he was to do. by the long hours of oblivion and quiet. He was to take a letter to one of the Nursing Institutions, and bring back other I would not have even shown two nurses with him. No matter what the weather was when they as evening came, I awaited the appearreached Roding, they were to come to my house at once, even if they had to nurses. hire twenty horses to drag them there, He was also to get me a few drugs which I might want.

an-hour. She lay there with a face myself marvelling at the sustained fulike marble, calm and beautiful. The ry of the storm. long, dark lashes swept her pale cheek. The cally movement was the regular gave up all hope of the much-needed rise and fall of the bosom. Oh, happy assistance arriving. After all, it oblivion! Oh dreaded wakening! As I looked at her, in spite of the love I possible to fight against the weather; boreher, I believe that, had I thought so I made my preparations for another such a prayer would be answered, I night of solitary watchfulness. I was should for her sake have prayed that all but worn out with fatigue; yet I those lashes might never again be lift- dared not sleep. If the mania returned,

Morning at last broke on my dreary vigil. Philippa still slept. I returned to the sitting room and draw back the curtains from the window. Yes; it was morning—such a morning as leaden, wintry skies can give. It was still snowing as heavily, if not more heavily, than it had snowed last night. For twelve hours the flakes had fallen without intermission.

The Review AT The White House. The Presidential party were driven rapidly from the Capitol to the White House, where show sworn in, being Messrs. William B. Allison of Iowa, Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, Wilkinson Call of Florida, J. Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Wade Hampton of South Carolina, John J. Ingalls of Kansas, John P. Jones of Nevada, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, James L. Pugh of Alabama, Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina, George G. Vest of Missouri, and D. W. Voorhees of Indian. Morning at last broke on my dreary to restrain Philippa's actions? My

There was little wind now; it had the faithful, had done my bidding. In dropped, I knew, about an hour ago. The world so far as I could see, was clad in white but the snow lay unevenly. The wind had blown it into drifts. On my garden path its depth might be counted by inches; against my garden wall by feet.

line it had almost given up the battle, and settled down quietly until dug William now made his appearance. He prepare I some breakfast for himout; but steam and iron had conquered, and at last it did get to Roding. There self and then, having done justice to it, William, knowing my dire necessity, offered such a magnificent bribe that s'arted for Roding. It occurred to me that he might be first to find the object which lay on the roadside. he soon found an enterprising carriage proprietor who was willing to make the Except that so doing might delay attempt to force two horses and a Jarhim and cause him to miso his train, riage over the six miles of road bethis mattered little. I was now calmly awaiting the inevitable. Some one tween Roding and my house. The atmust make the discovery. However, as I wanted the nurses, I said to him; tempt was successful, although the rate of progression was slow; and "Remember this is life and death. Nothing must stop you." He touched his hat in a reassuring manner, and

with loathing and anger. But my

coming to herself, or rather to her

poor insane self, be conscious of the

the opium would hold her in its drowsy

hour I sat by her motionless form.

beautiful, senseless face, and looking

out of the window saw the snow still

falling. Would my messenger ever be

he be able to return? I was bound

of the roughest daughter of the plow

would be welcome to me when Philip-

pa awoke. And it was now time she did

so. Although I felt her pulse almost

every other minute, and could find no

reason for alarm, I am bound to say

that her long sleep, protracted far be-

produced by the exhibition of narcot-

on the following afternoon. I began

then to tiink the duration abnormal,

But I was spared the responsibility.

She stirred on the couch. Her head

with curious inquiry upon mine.

"Under my roof-your brother's

"Ah! I remember," she said, with a

What did she remember? It seemed

those hours of oblivion had effected a

cure, but my hope was that she did not remember what had happened when

Once more she opened her eyes.

They expressed no fear of me, no dis-

They were calm, sad, weary, but gave

"Have I been ill long, Basil?" she

"Not very long. You are going to

"I came to your house, did I not?"

"Yes, and here I mean to keep you.

"Very weak. Basil I have dreamed

"You have been feverish and delir-

ious. People like that always fancy

She was indeed as weak as a child,

but for the time at least, she was per-

as I had seen described, but had not

Philippa if the return of reason were

Would they be able to reach us in

such weather? It was still snowing

fiercely. For more than twenty-four

At eleven o'clock at night I sadly

what might happen, were I not at hand

Do you feel weak?"

strange things."

no evidence of any mental disorder.

asked.

This wish was granted. Hour after

grasp for hours longer.

charges into my presence. After giving them time for rest and refreshment, I explained the nature of tramped off through the snow. the case, set out the treatment I I returned to my patient's bedside wished to be adopted, and then led them to Philippa. I left the poor girl and at watching her, and waiting for her to awake. She had now slept for in their charge for the night, then went nearly eleven hours, and I knew that to take the sleep of which I stood so return to life might take place at any much in need. moment. I longed for, and yet I dreaded, her awakening. When the effects of the opiate were gone, how

But before going to bed I saw V fl-liam. I dreaded to hear him say what gruesome sight he had seen that mornshould I find her? Alas! I knew that ing; yet I was bound to learn if the the chances were a thousand to one deed had yet been made public. that her brain would still be full of "Did you manage to get to Roding strange delusions; that she would turn all right this morning?" I asked with from me, as she turned last night

assumed carelessness. "I managed all right, sir," said William, cheerfully.

a few minutes two respectable women

from one of the best of the London

Nursing Institutions were within my

The train had, of course, been late,

very late. At one or two places on the

William triumphantly ushered his

"Snow deep on the road?" "Not so deep as I fancied 'twould be. All drifted and blown up one side, like, I never seen such a thing. Drift must have been feet deep this morning. What must it be now, I wonder? Something like the Arctic regions, I should think, sir !"

For the first time for hours and hours, a ray of hope flashed across me. William had walked that lonely road this morning, and noticed nothing except the drifted snow! I remembered how I had placed the dead man in the little hollow at the bottom of the bank. Could it be that the kindly, merciful snow, which I have already described as beginning to form in a winding-sheet, had hidden and buried him? That a pure white, shapeless heap, which told no tales, concealed for awhile the dark deed from the world? On that Philippa were well enough to leave this place to-morrow! We might fly and leave no trace behind us. She might never know what she had done in her madness. The fearful secret would be mine alone. A burden it would be, but one which I might easily find strength enough to bear. Bear it! I could bear it, and be happy; for something told me that could I but save her from the peril which menaced her, Philippa and I would part no more in this world un-

vain. Let every thing go as well as dark eyes opened, closed, and opened til eath, the only conquerer of such Once more I looked out into the night. Still the snow-flakes whirled Oh, brave. kind snow! Fall, Philippa was arrested and carried be- the wildest anxiety, I leaned over her fall, fall? Pile the masses on the dead wretch. Hide him deep in your bosom. Fall for weeks, for months, forever! Save my love and me.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Garrison Repulsed and 28

Officers and 632 Men Killed,

War Between England and Russia Imminent.

Despatches received in London state that the garrison of Kassala, who have been de. fending the place for a year, recently made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Arabs with

a loss of twenty-eight officers and 630 privates According to advices from Massowah the garrison at Kassala, the town in the Soudan barouche. It was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats next in importance to Khartoum, is reduced to an effective force of 600 men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison is short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discontented. The government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town. The Turin Gazette says that, notwith-standing the declaration of Sig. Nancini to the contrary, the conclusion of a treaty be-tween Italy and England regarding opera-tions in the Soudan is certain. It says the Italians will attempt to relieve Kassala as soon as the third Italian contingent arrives

General Sir Redvers Buller has pointed out the places between Gakdul Wells and Korti suitable for the establishment of depots for water supplies for the retiring troops. The depots near Korti will, of course, be supplied thence and the others by consultance. depots near Korti will, of course, to supplied thence, and the others by camel transports from Gakdul. It is reported that the British troops will remain in the vicinity of Korti during the summer and be lodged in straw huts. The greatest fears are entertained concerning the effects of the torrid heat, and the most conservative think that the providing among the from will be that the mortality among the troops will be large, although perhaps not as great as it ould be during a continued retreat under the desert sun.

The Arabs undoubtedly are fully aware of the existence of numbers of hidden wells in the desert, and this knowledge, it is thought.

the desert, and this knowledge, it is thought, will enable them, despite the destruction of the public wells by General Buller, to follow and harass the British with large forces.

Messengers have arrived at Korti from Omdurman, who report that the followers of the Mahdi were much disappointed at the small amount of plunder which they found at Khartoum. The privations of the rebels have been increased by the addition to their numbers of the garrison at Khartoum, whom they are now compelled to support. The rebels do not appear at all willing to encounter the English troops, and the mahdi is in constant fear of treachery on the part of his chiefs, among whom great dissension exists. row-ay, even to-day-thething which

ment; then seeing she was lying in ion exists.

Despatches from Korti state that the in-

peaceful silence, I thought it better to tense heat has caused an outbreak of typhoid leave her. As I quitted her room I fever among the British troops. drew down the blind fearing that the England's Trouble With Russia, whirling snow might bring recollec-England's Trouble With Russia.

A London dispatch says that it is not doubted in some circles that war with Russia hangs by a thread. The negotiations between Russia and England respecting the Russe-Afghau frontier are said to have reached a very delicate stage. M. Lessar, the Russian commissioner, has urged such sweeping demands that England cannet accept anything respectively them, and a complete collarse light in fairly. A number of colored militia. tions which it was my one wish to gan. Philippa still lay calm, silent and almost apathetic. I did nothing to rouse her. I went to her side as selapproaching them, and a complete collapse of the delimitation project and an early advance of the Russian troops toward Herat last night, and that recollections so

advance of the Russian troops toward Herat are expected.

Teheran advices say that Sir Peter Lumsden, the British special communissioner on the Afghan frontier question, has reached Galran, or Girlin. The Russians have advanced their pickets south of Puli Khatum to Zulfugar and Penjdeh. A Persian paper says that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been oriered to have the road from Merat to Peshawur by way of Cabal immediately put in repair to facilitate the march of an Indian corps to occupy Cabul. which I felt sure had been accomplished Could I have deputed the task of anmyself to my patient. Most anxiously, ance of my faithful William and the

Senate Extra Session. After Vice-President Hendricks was sworn which I might want.

William said no more. He nodded, to show that he understood me; and I knew that if it were possible to do my bidding it would be done.

Of his own accord he then brought me food. I ate, for I knew that I should want all my strength to support the anxieties of the next day or should want all my strength to support the anxieties of the next day or two.

I stayed up the whole night. Oh, I stayed up the whole night. Oh, that awful night! shall I ever forget it? The solitude—the raging snowstorm outside—the por creature, to whose side I crept noiselessly every half are the results of the next day of the show came down in what may altered the solute impartiality. It is some years since I was connected with the business of the Senting that dismal day I saw from the window the heaps against the wall grow deeper and deeper, and even in my preoccupied state of mind found my preoccupied state of my distribution state of my distri your indulgence and to ask your support.
The Senate is now in session by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which the secretary will read."

Vice-President Hendricks then invited the

Vice-President Hendricks then invited the newly-elected Senators to come to the desk and be sworn in. The following named new Senators were escorted to the desk by the sitting members from their respective States and were duly sworn:

Messrs. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, James K. Jones, of Arkansas, Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, Leland Stanford, of California, Henry L. Teller, of Colorado, and Ephraim K. Wilson, of Maryland.

The Senators who have been re-elected

THE INAUGURATION

Following is a detailed account of the eremonies connected with the 'nauguration of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks as President and Vice-President of the

Secretary Lamont and a few friends and relatives. Upon arrival at Washington early in the morning of March 3 he was driven at once to his quarters in the Arlington hotel. During the day he received many visitors, including Vice-President-elect Hendricks, and held various conferences with prominent Democrats. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont entered a carriage and drove to the White House, where a formal call was made upon President Arthur. Mr. Arthur's invitation to dine had been previously declined by Mr. Cleveland, but the formal call was made very pleasant by the President's courteous reception of his successor. At half past 6 o'clock in the evening President Arthur made the customary return call on the President-elect at the Arlington. After his return from the White House in the

call on the President-elect at the Arlington. After his return from the White House in the afternoon Mr. Cleveland received more visitors. He dined at 7 P. M., and during the rest of the evening and until his retirement received numerous callers.

Next morning the President-elect arose early and prepared himself for the day's ordeal. The President breakfacted early, and is reported to have preserved the same impassive demeanor which has characterized all his public life. If there was any one to be disturbed by the events of the day, it did not seem probable that it would be Grover Cleveland. Busy Colonel Lamont was engaged in manging the details of the preparations.

At the White House the retiring President was not less busy. The personal effects of General Arthur had been carefully packed. Many of the cases had already left the mansion. Those which remained were labeled for their new destination, New York city.

Much of the city did not go to bed at all. All of it arose early in the morning. The newsboys at the break of day were yelling the record of the excitements and fatigues of the day before and the programme of the bustling festivities of the day that was to come. Bands of music were playing fine selections from the hotel areas to listening crowds.

The vacant spaces along the entire Pennsylvania avenue front had been turned into one vast lumber yard, and tier upon tier of seats built by speculators were ready to accommo-

vast lumber yard, and tier upon tier of seats built by speculators were ready to accommodate the expected multitudes at \$3 per head. Thrifty trades people had also obtained their licenses, and in show windows and upon balconics above the heads of the people everywhere were improvised stagings, and seats none too securely protected from fall-ing and not protected at all from the weather to accommodate friends or to fill a yawning

till.

The weather was a proof of what is called "Cleveland's luck." It was the most beautiful day of the year, as warm as a Northern day in May. The sky was cloudless, and there was only wind enough to move gently the miles of flags and bunting with which the line of merch was decked. The broad avenue was went clear from carried to what to such a such that the line of merch was decked. was swept clean from curb to curb, and the marching troops moved along the asphalt pavement with as little discomfort as in the

corridors of the great buildings.
Out in the clear air, from many quarters sounded early the bugle calls, summoning the troops to their rendezvouz. Thousands of people strolled along the line of march, to view the decorations, and thousands more were early on their way to Capitol Hill, hoping to gain a glimpse, at least, of the ceremo-nies by which the new President is inducted into office. The great east steps of the capi-tol were covered with the huge staging. THE OLD ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW.

The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the President-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White thur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley, of the Senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the President, and had a short interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's hotel, where he was joined by Vice-President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin, and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The equipage was hired for the occasion. The Vice-President was heartily cheered along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senators Sherman and Ranriage containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the Presi-dent-elect. This carriage was also an open bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the President-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were residly driven to the White House were rapidly driven to the White House.

Marshal McMichael met the party at the
White House portico, and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He

kept his hat raised in recognition of the com-pliment. While the party were at the White House, the chief marshal of the procession and his aids ran into the grounds, and notified the President-elect that the procession was THE PROCESSION. It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that the presidential party entered the carriages and took the position assigned to them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senntor Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ran-som on his right facing the President-elect. son on his right facing the President-elect. The second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his loft. As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line, the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President and Vice-President-elect came in for the principal share of the enthusiasm, and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd, which lined both sides of the carriageway. The First Division of the procession, escorting the President-elect, then began its march to the Capitol.

The President's elegant carriage was pre-

The President's elegant carriage was pre-ceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff, and a troop of United States avalry. Surrounding the carriage were a dozen mounted policomen. The party re-ceived an ovation all along the line of march. ceived an ovation all along the line of march. Men cheered, women waved their handker-chiefs and clapped their hands and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the great throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his beautiful through the control of carriage followed. Next came the National Democratic committee and the Inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the district militia, headed by the Washington Light infantry. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. The local divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic deced the executive division. These public closed the escorting division. Thes movements were executed with a most com-

mendable promptness. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. By 10:30 A. M. the officials had found time to arrange the Senate chamber to accommodate the distinguished guests. In the area facing the desk of the Vice-President a row of morocco-covered sofas had been placed in a semi circle on the one side for the supreme court, on the other for the cabinet and other noted persons. Two large arm-chairs of the noted persons. Two large arm-chairs of the same set were placed immediately in front of the desk for the President and Vice-President. Between the seats of each Senator new oak cano-scated chairs had been placed. Back of the permanent seats every inch of space was filled with chairs of various shapes, sizes and color. There was not an inch of room same a very few nearon sides that room, save a very few narrow aisles, that room, save a very few narrow asses, that was not covered by chairs. Yet they were not enough to accommodate the vast crowd. The floor of the Senate was occupied at an early hour by distinguished guests. The Senators were crowded in a compact space at the left of the presiding officer. The proceedings possessed little interest to them. The crisis was over; the work was nearly done; only details remained to be arranged. The crisis was over; the work was nearly done; only details remained to be arranged. The clerks droned out the tit as of the bills. The secretaries, fagged with two continuous nights of labor, announced the messages from the House with a voice so husky that it could not be heard. not be heard.

At 11:30 A. M., General Hancock in full uniform entered and was greeted with applause from the galleries. General Sheridan

entered in their sable robes of office. At 11:40

cleveland & Hendricks Installed in Office.

A Detailed Account of the Day's Ceremonies.

Installed account of the Day's Ceremonies.

THE OATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President-elect, was escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with the solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tempore. dricks as President and Vice-President of the United States:

Fresident-elect Cleveland proceeded to Washington from Albany quietly and without any display. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Lamont and a few friends and rela-

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, fol-lowing which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after the reading of the message of the President convening the Senate, the pro-cession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the capitol in the following order:
Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents.

The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
The retired general of the army, the lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House of Representatives and members elect, governors and ex-governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives all other persons who have been advices. atives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

THE DELIVERY OF THE INAUGURAL The stand on which the President was expected to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and House, and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It was about 100 feet square—the largest ever before erected for an inauguration—and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the House of Representatives, and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly 400 feet in front of the stand and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled, and roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets military companies and society organizations were massed in columns forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising, photographers 'had elevated their instrumen's to perpetuate in photographic The stand on which the President was exterprising photographers had elevated their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like the waves of the ocean.

lk: the waves of the ocean.

This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur said it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd I ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought itnumbered about 150,000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the breatlest sleet same one would occasion. 000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the President-elect some one would occasion ally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated

Precisely ot 12:30 P. M. the head of the pro cession appeared coming out of the main east door of the capitol, President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President-elect, Chief-Justice Waite, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremones were seated on the platform in the following order; Chief-justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the President elections of the property of the country of the coun seats immediately to the right of the Presi-dent-elect; ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presi-dents and associate justices of the suprema court, the Vice-President, secretary, and members of the Senate occupied seats further on the right.

on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the President, and the heads of the departments, the retired general of the army, lieutenant general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, governors, and ex-governors of States, and ex-members of the Senate, took their seats just behind the President.

The members and members-elect of the House occupied seats further back on the platform, and other persons included in the arrangements occupied the steps and the residue of the platform and the portice. idue of the platform and the portico.
At 12:40 P. M. President-elect Cleveland arose and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert

coat, high, old-fashioned standing collar and When he first began speaking the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long-continued applause. THE PRESIDENT'S OATH.

The inaugural concluded, Mr. Cleveland The inaughtal contracts, said:

"I am now prepared to enter upon the duties of the office."

Clerk McKenney, of the United States supreme court, stepped forward with the Bible upon which so many Presidents have been sworn. Chief Justice Waite arose uncovered, and administered the oath. President Cleveland reverently kissed the book, and then turned, shook hands with the chief justice, the ar-President Arthur, and members of the ex-President Arthur, and members of the supreme court, and the official ceremony of inauguration was completed. A few minutes later there was a ripple of A few minutes later there was a ripple of laughter through the chamber. The venerable doorkeeper, Mr. Bassett, mounted a stool, and by means of a cane turned back the hands of the clock eight minutes. At 11:49 (by the time made by the doorkeeper) the

President's secretary announced a "message from the President." The message announced the appointment of General Grant to the retired list. Although executive business, consent was obtained to act upon the nomination, and by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and amid loud applause from the floor and the galleries, General Grant in the hearing of an the people was confirmed as a General of the United States army on the retired list. A United States army on the retired list. A United States army on the retired list. A minute later another message was received announcing that the President had no further business to communicate. Thus the nomination of General Grant was President Arthur's last official act.

At 11:35 the United States supreme court army and navy officials and distinguished visitors from all parts of the country. As each organization passed in review it greeted President Cleveland and Vice-President Henticks with the enstonary marching salute. rresident Cleveland and Vice-Fresident Hen-dricks with the customary marching salute, and cheer after cheer arose from the assem-bled throngs. The New York organizations especially vied with each other in the matter of giving the new administration an ovation. THE FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks commenced at 7 o'clock r. M., on the grounds shuth of the executive mansion, known as the White Lot. The programme began with a shower of significant control of the control of nal rockets, fallowed by a grand illumina-tion. Balloons with firework attachments preceded a display of colored rockets. Batteries with mines of stars and serpents and a number of eighteen-inch Japanese shells came in succession next, and then a rocket display with parachutes. A tourbillion, followed by another display of Japanese shells, preceded another display of Japanese shells, preceded a flight of 1,000 rockets, fired simultaneously. Mines of stars came next, followed by twenty-four inch shells and a special rocket display. Next in order came showers of steel and gold rain, followed by thirty-inch shells with wonderful effect, a crossfire rocket display, batteries enflade, special Japanese twenty-four inch shells, a flight of 2,000 rockets, tourbillion shells, a floral fountain, rockets, pleiades and telescope. Then followed a great gold cloud of points, a fine picture of Jefferson and a brilliant illumination of great space. The next points, a line picture of Jetterson and a ori-liant illumination of great space. The next piece was the largest set piece ever fired in this country. It was a fine picture of the capitol, with portraits of Cleveland and Hen-dricks flanked by the emblem of inclustry and commerce, and the motto, "Peace and Pros-perity." The twenty-ninth figure was the falls of Niagara, and the concluding number was the flight of 5,000 rockets, forming a vast floral bouquet in midair.

The Flambeau club, after the close of the fireworks exhibition cave an orbibition in the White Lot, starting from Willard's he and proceeding up the avenue to Seventeenth street. On the route they gave the flambeau exhibition and discharged fireworks.

NEWSY GLEANINGS THERE are 1,200 professional wrestlers in

THE lumber cut of Michigan in 1784 was 4,175,339,216 feet. A GAMBLING house in Helena, M. T., pays a license of \$3,380. FERTILE land can be purchased in Mexico at thirty cents an acre. TEN negro residents of New York city mar-ried white wives last year. TRERE is a widow in Birmingham, Ala, thirteen years old, and she attends the public

MME. PATTI occupied a box at Kausas City one night recently, and for the first time heard Mile. Nevada sing. THERE are nearly 11,000 officers and subor dinates in the departments of the New York city and county government. ENGLAND'S DAVY estimates for 1886 provide f or the construction of seventy-three new ves-sels, including eleven iron-clads. PRACTICAL anatomy is taught in some of the schools in New Haven, Conn., by the dis-section of dead cats and rabbits. THE CABINET.

Bayard, Lamar, Garland, Whitney, Manning, Endicott and Vilas.

Sketches of the Lives of the Seven Appointees.

Following are sketches of the lives of Presi



THOMAS F. BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE. Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del. October 20, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Flushing school, and his early training was for a mercantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York he returned to Delaware an I studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practising his profession. In the winter of 1868-9 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was reelected in 1875 and 1881. In 1870 he was a ctober 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at reelected in 1875 and 1881. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1804 and served till IS13, when President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. His uncle, Richard H. Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, James A., served in the Senate from 1851 to 1869.



WM. C. ENDICOTT, SECRETARY OF WAR. William Crowinshield Endicott, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowinshield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harting legislating in the place of 1847. He married Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard Law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the supreme Governor Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council 1852, 1853, and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active poliof 1860, but he has never been an active poli-tician. Last fall, it may be recalled, he was the candidate of his party for governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the can-



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterward merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic State convention of 1874 that nominated Sanuel J. Tilden for governor and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State committee since 1876, was its secretary in 1879 and 1880. since 1876, was its secretary in 1877 and 1889, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President at Chicago last July. Mr. Manning has long been a director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad company and is president of the National Commercial bank of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice-resident. He is also park commissioner of



LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR.

Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putman county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and re-ceived his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845. He sudied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1819, and was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the Mississippi State university, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, edsinpi State university, Dr. A. T. Bledsee, editor the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1855 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirtysixth Congress and resigned in 186). He en-tered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieu-tenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi tenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonolcy. In 1865 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war and in 1866 was elected profes or of political economy and social science in the university of that State. A year later he was transferred to the professorship of law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congresss and re-elected to the Forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served.



WILLIAM F. VILAS, FOSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1849. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the Freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, 1850, he made his first argument before the supreme court of that State. In the same year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General O. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The suppreme court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship. WILLIAM F. VILAS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY-GENERAL Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, which State made his home ever since, and which State he has represented in the Senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's college and St. Joseph's college in Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Wash-ington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally settled, in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861. and was also a member of the provisional and was also a member of the provisional Confederate congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and the Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate when the war closed. He was elected from Arkansas to the United States Senate March 4, 1867, but was not admitted to hisseat. He made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the supreme court of the United States and gained it. He practised law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected with success till 1874, when he was elected governor of Arkanas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the judiciary committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clearness, deliberation and force. His wife died soon after he was elected to the Senate, and he has since remained a widower.



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE

William Collins Whitney is a native of William Collins Whitney is a native of Conway, Mass., and was born in 1839. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton. William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard Law school, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York city, where he has since resided, with Abraham R. Lawrence. now one of the judges of the supreme court. On his of the judges of the supreme court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. Mr. Whitney served as an inspector of schools in New York, in 1872, and the same year was defeated for district-attorney as the candidate of the Reform Democracy owther the profession of the party. He the candidate of the Reform Democracy ow-ing to the demoralization of the party. He was actively engaged in the canvass that re-sulted in the election of Governor Tilden and afterward became the corporation counsel of the city. He is a prominent member of the New York County Democracy, and a man of

PROMINENT PEOPLE

"MARK TWAIN" is going to England in May next to give readings from his own works.

FRANK DAVIS, the tallest man in the Missouri legislature, stands soven feet in his stockings.

A HOUSE has been engaged at Aix-le-Bains, France, for occupation by Queen Victoria in the latter part of April.

FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, the farmous "Red Prince," is the latest royal author having published his diary in India.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the English journalist, thinks Mr. Gladstone lacks the decision required in dealing with great crises.

Mr. TILDEN'S food is said to be fruit mainly, and a house in which to force grapes and the like out of season is being built at Greystone.

THE czar of Russia is said to be growing quite gray and to bear on his face the wrinkles of premature old age, induced by SENATOR FRYE is said to be the only Con gressman who dresses in homespun—that is to say, his clothes are made of goods manu-

factured in his own woolen mills at Lewiston, MISS JULIA GAUTIER, who has taken the MISS JULIA GAUTIER, who has taken the first premium in the department of portrait-painting at the New Orleans fair, is a resident of St. Faul, Minn., and the subject of her successful picture is "Pony," a veteran negro wood-sawyer of that city.

OSMAN DIGNA says El Mahdi intends to restore the whole Nile valley, from source to mouth, to Mohammedan control, and after head the will sand envoys to Control the control to the source to mouth, to Mohammedan control, and after head the control to the co mouth, to Mohammedan control, and after he has taken Cairo he will send envoys to Constantinople inviting the sultan to form an alliance with him against all Christendom.

Ex-Governor Leland Stanform, of California, proposes to found a magnificent university at Palo Alto, in that State, with colleges for young men and women, and high schools for girls and boys; also an institution that shall do for San Francisco what the Cooper Union is doing for New York.

OSMAN DIGNA, the False Prophet's most prominent general, is really Alphonse Vinot, a Frenchman, born at Rouen in 1832. His widowed mother in 1837 married an Alexandrian merchant, half French and half Egyptan, by name Osman Digna, who died in 1842 leaving his name and a fortune c "40,-000 to his stepson.

000 to his stepson THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of \$3,000,000 During the Month of February. The last public debt statement shows the decrease of the National debt during the bold and fearless, and every day, almost, month of February to be \$3,204,975. Decrease | some man mysteriously disappears, who,

Certificates of deposit cut-257,350 0 346,681,016 00

THE INAUGURAL. President Cleveland's Address on

Taking Office.

Various Topics of National Interest Discussed

The following is President Cleveland's inaugura ddress in full as delivered:

The following is President Cleveland's inangural address in full as delivered:

Fellow-Citizens—In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and self-government, they have committed to one of their fe ow-citize s a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solomine sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me of auxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the sure guaranty of good government.

But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the clizen.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animestities of political strife, the bit-terness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if, from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine, with manly

conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and viclassitudes.

By the father of his country our Constitution was
commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit
of amity and mutual concession." In that same
spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to ascure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us
and to those who will succeed to the biessings of
our national life. The large variety of diverse
and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their
claims, need give us no fears that "the greatest
good to the greatest number "will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that
spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail
in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private
interests and the abandonment of local advantages,
compensation will be found in the assurance that
thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

Le the dischayers of my official duty I shall en-

was brilliant with the gleam of electricity that flashed back again from ten thousand glittering points and was caught up and turned away again and again by flashing glass and burnished surfaces. Standing in the President's gallery and looking down the long floor, alive with ever-changing kaleido scopic pictures, growing maller and smaller toward the far away end, one saw nothing of walls and no hint was given that there was any limit to the size of the ball-room. Ruch, warm-colored tapestries and hangings completely hid the walls, and ferns and palm trees formed cool-looking arbors and picturesque retreats. Around the ball-room ran a gallery almost hidden beneath a wealth of soft maroon velvet and satin bunting and down the room ran two rows of soft gray stone pillars. Altogether, but for the lavish decorations, the moving pageant, the sounds of music, the gleam of lights and the gay laughter, the hall, with its simple columns and high-arched roof, might have been taken for some old cathedral.

At the President's end of the room was an immense plate-glass mirror 16 feet high and 10 feet wide. It had a beveled edge three inches wide and a frame composed of 600 separate pieces of cut glass. This mirror was at the Centennial and Paris exposition, and is valued at \$7,500. Beautiful stands of flowers were at its base. From the arched roof streamers of national colors reached down in graceful sweeps, and these again were caught up and pinned with shields of different coats of arms. Flowers, plants, ferns and palms were everywhere. At each of the four corners of the hall a great pyramid of tropical plants rose high above the gallery, and the eight great columns thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal government and those reserved to the States, or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is your; the government you have chosen him to administer government you have chosen him to administer

should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his osth, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freeman is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital, is yours; Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different enhere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their idelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, State and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered; because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, constantly with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that forelyn policy commended by the history, the traditions and the propeperity of

At 11 o'clock President Cleveland's coach rattled up to the private entrance followed ten minutes later by the carriages of Vice-President Hendricks and ex-President Arthur. The band began the familiar "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and with one accord the promenading couples drifted toward the F street entrance. With his sister, Mrs. Hoyt, on his arm, the President went at once through a private door into his room and waited there for the Vice-President and Mr. Arthur, but he did not escape recognition, and a round of applause went up to which he bowed his thanks. The President's sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland, and his nieces, the Misses Hastings, waite i, while escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard Merrick, Mr. Cleveland made the tour of the ball-room, applause Hastings, waited, while escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard Merrick, Mr. Cleveland made the tour of the ball-room, applause following him as he walked the length of the room, bowing to the few persons whom he knew of the four or five thousand who had gathered there in his honor. Having made the circit of the room he returned to his own department and for half an hour with the ladies of his party and Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks he stood receiving. Miss Cleveland wore an evoning dress of white corded silk, with skirt en traine, and neck heart shaped at front and back. The new mistress of the White House has blonde brown hair cut short, and worn in becoming crimps, a fair complexion, and a quick and not ungraceful movement. She is self-possessed, without being self-assertive. Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and the Rev. A. N. Cleveland and wife followed, the first two ladies being also sisters of the President, and wearing tasteful evening dresses of pink satin and of smoke-colored velvet, with front of the same shade, brocaded on white. The Misses Hastings, nieces of the President, and a son of his ministerial brother, completed the family party. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Manning, the latter wearing her bridal dress of rich white satin, with exquisite lace, and Colonel Lamont, with his wife, accompanied ditions and the prosperity of our republic.

It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entanging alliances with none." A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, taking a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American i dustries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purioning schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their utilimate citizenship; and that polyga-Liy in the territories, destructive of the family-relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Cur citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan services) and from the corrupting induence of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthly seek public employment have the right to insist that merit, that competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, therashould be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the covernment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussions to their littens is tille and unprofitable, except as its suggests the necessity for their improvement. rich white satin, with exquisite lace, and Colonel Lamont, with his wife, accompanied the President. THE BALL OPENED.

Shortly before midnight the President and Shortly before midnight the President and his party withdrew, and the ball was formally opened and the dancing began.

The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were perfect. Most of the carriages drew up at the F street entrance. Within the building the first room on the right was devoted to ladies, and connected with it was a foyer for their escorts. Upward of a hundred uniformed colored attendants rehundred uniformed colored attendants re-ceived the ladies' wrappings and the gentlemen's cloak rooms on the were equally well attended. The recention committee had rooms adjoining the Presi-dent's, and next to them the diplomatic corps dent's, and next to them the diplomatic corps received their friends in lavishly decorated apartments. The supper rooms were at the upper end of the hall, and the banquet was served by the Murray Iiill hotel, of New York. The following was the menu:

Consomme. Clam broth. Clam broth. Cold dishes.
Turkey, ham, beef, boned turket urkey, tongue, pickled oysters, pa'e de foie-gras. Ornamental dishes.

Ornamental dislos.
Salmon, a la Neptune
Striped Bass au beurre de Montpeller.
Boned capon, a la Murray Hill.
Bastion, a la Democrat.
Pate of game, a la Rossini.
Pate de folio-gras, a la Regence.
Beef tenderion en Bellevine.
Boned pheasant with truffes.
Pressja salad (four seasons).

Hussian salad (four seasons).
Fountain de Liberte.
Ices and Creams.
Orange, lemon, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate.
Neapolitan.
Cakes, Fruits, etc.
Assorted cakes, fruit, cheese, nuts, ralsins, coffee.

A CENTURY OF LIFE

Mrs. Zerival Cooley, of Peoria, Wyoming county, N. Y., died recently aged 103 years. Seven of her eight children survive THERE are records showing that when Mrs. Richard Nash died at Coal Castle, Penn., on the 24th ult., she was 114 years and 8 mor

An old soldier of Napoleon's has just died in Jefferson county, Missouri. His name was Christopher Ehlers, and he was 102 years

MRS. SARAH DREW, of Halifax, is 100 years of ago. She has just conclude d to join the church, and has united with the Congregationalists. With health, sight and memory good, Mrs. C. Smith still lives in Middletown, N. Y., at the age of 103 years. Only two of her eleven children are living.

THE mother of Mrs. Thomas Foran, of Fairfield, N. Y., enjoys excellent health, although 106 years of age. She never eats more than one neal a day. She danced at the wedding of a granddaughter five years MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Buffalo has four theatres and eight skat-FIFTY-ONE farmers are in the legislature of Michigan.

Yes, indeed, journalism has made Six women are on the grand jury at Whatcom, Idaho. THERE are not less than 250 telegraph offi-ces in New York city. Next season Emma Nevada will head an HANS VON BULOW is now making a suc-

Cash in the Treasury........\$404,466,557 00 Gold certificates outstanding 153,110,220 90 lick an editor, expecting to be back in lifteen minutes.—Bill Nuc. CONGRESSMAN W. E. ENGLISH, of Indiana THE Mormon church has more missionaries than the American board of fereign missions. "HOUSEHOLD GODS," a postinuous play by Lord Lytton, has been produced in Lon-don by Mr. Wilson Barrett.

The Strides of Journalism.

wonderful strides in the past 200 years.

Formerly, we kept an apology on the "standing galley;" now we are more

WHITE HOUSE MISTRESS

land's Sister.

Miss R. E. Cleveland, a sister of President

Cleveland, is the new mistress of the White

House. A correspondent describes her as

English opera company. when last heard of, had slipped on his cessful concert tour in Russia.

6,968 306 60 telephones rented at \$36 a year.

Tank is encap " toses its significance when applied to conversations through telephones rented at \$36 a year.

M. Dupont, of Brussels, has just completed a new opera entitled "Offiver Cromwell," of which report speaks highly.